

**The Standard.**

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**CAUSE OF THE GERMAN REVERSAL.**

The fighting in France, along the Aisne river, indicates that the Germans have not sufficient forces to break through the lines of the allies. In the beginning of the war, the Kaiser's troops outnumbered the French and British, the force under General French being pursued by nearly three to one.

This change in the relative strength of the belligerents must be due to two things. The Germans, becoming alarmed over the Russian movement on the frontier of East Prussia, must have withdrawn troops from France, 160 troop trains having been reported late in August proceeding from the western to the eastern theatre of war.

While Germany was transferring part of its army, the allies were receiving heavy reinforcements and the mobilization in France was being completed.

Our opinion is that French mobilization was not realized as soon as reported, that there were serious delays and the French army did not get well under way until near the end of August.

On no other basis can we account for the sudden turn in affairs which occurred on September 6, unless it be shown that the French and British are more courageous and skillful and better armed than the Germans, a condition not borne out by the reports from the battlefield, which invariably refer to the fury and violence of the German attacks and the Germans' reckless disregard of life.

**UTAH POLITICS AS SEEN FROM AFAR.**

Harold M. Pitt of the Merchants Association of Manila, Philippine Islands, writing to Judge H. H. Rolapp, congratulates the Ogden man on having aligned himself with the Republicans of Utah and declares the people of Utah will make a big mistake if they fail to return Reed Smoot to the United States Senate. His letter, a high tribute to Reed Smoot, is here given in full:

"My Dear Judge Rolapp:  
 "Late advice bring word that the Progressives and Democrats are combining in Utah in an attempt to overthrow the Republican party in the state.

"I read with much interest and satisfaction of your allying yourself with the Republican party and I cannot understand how any sensible man not influenced by puerile sentiment and who is interested in the progress and development of the state could do otherwise than support the party that has always stood by the industries of Utah.

"While I have always felt a certain amount of sympathy for the Progressives in so far as their policies might tend to make the Republican party progressive, it has always appeared to me that more could have been accomplished had they remained in and worked with the Republican party.

"The people of Utah should not fail to elect Reed Smoot to succeed himself as senator, for to do otherwise would show them to be not only unappreciative but blind to the best interests of the state. When a man has served in the Senate as long as Reed Smoot and has attained the position that he now holds in that body, he represents an actual asset to the community, the value of which would be destroyed were another man put in his place. Mr. Moyle, I know, is a splendid man of high character, but if he ever attained the position in the Senate that Reed Smoot now occupies.

"I was talking not long ago with the members of the foreign trade committee sent out by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States and they spoke of Reed Smoot as being well up among the big men in the United States senate. The people of Utah should be proud of their present representation in the Senate and take every possible means to insure its continuation.

"I believe that the view man gets of affairs in the United States after having spent a considerable period away is broader than that of the man who remains at home and has no opportunity of seeing the larger aspect of things. Personalities and jealousies are apt to influence judgment and when these are removed a clearer vision can be had of public questions and of public men and their acts. Sincerely (Signed), HAROLD M. PITT."

The state of Maine became a great power in the affairs of this nation in the days of Tom Reed and Senators Hale and Dingley and prior thereto and this influence was obtained by selecting capable men and keeping them in Washington until, through seniority and familiarity with public business, they become recognized party leaders. Even the Democrats of Maine helped to retain those men in office owing to the prestige they

brought the state. A private citizen from Maine often could get a recognition in Washington coveted by some of our western senators. Today no resident of Utah is denied a hearing in the highest departments of the government, if his appeal is directed through Senator Reed Smoot, and the Senator has never been known to discriminate on party lines.

Should Utah lose Senator Smoot, the state would suffer in representation and sink to the position of other western states.

**GREAT COST OF THE WAR.**

Some figures have been given out on the cost of the war. Germany estimates her outlay at five million dollars a day. For one year, that is nearly two billion dollars, and the Germans claim to have the war financed for that period.

France must have an equal outlay and Great Britain and Russia each are under a financial drain as large. If the war continues a year, the combined expenditures of the belligerents will be not less than ten billion dollars.

The destruction of property may total another billion dollars and the loss in industrial activities two or three billion dollars.

This, certainly, is a billion-dollar war.

**HE WOULD CRUSH GERMANY.**

The bitterness of the Belgians knows no bounds. Their most prominent men, had they the making of the terms of peace, would crush Germany. Maurice Maeterlinck, the famous poet of Belgium, is quoted by the London Daily Mail as urging that the allies, while the carnage is at its highest, decide on the punishment to be inflicted on Germany, as he fears time will cause a "censurable pity to creep over us and cloud our eyes."

Maeterlinck presents his views as follows:

"After the final victory, when the enemy is crushed—as crushed he will be—efforts will be made to enlist our sympathy. We shall be told that the unfortunate German people are merely the victims of their monarch and their feudal caste; that no blame attaches to the Germany we know that is so sympathetic and cordial—the Germany of quaint old houses and open-hearted greetings; the Germany that sits under its lime-trees beneath the clear light of the moon—but only to Prussia, hateful, arrogant Prussia; that homely, peace-loving Bavaria, the genial, hospitable dwellers on the banks of the Rhine, the Silesian and Saxons—I know not who besides—have merely obeyed and been compelled to obey orders they detested but were unable to resist.

"We are in the face of reality now. Let us look at it well, and pronounce our sentence, for this is the moment when we hold the proofs in our hands; when the elements of the crime are not before us and should out—the truth that will soon fade from our memory. Let us tell ourselves now, therefore, that all we shall be told hereafter is false. Let us unflinchingly adhere to what we shall decide at this moment when the glare of the horror is on us.

"It is not true that in this gigantic crime there are innocent and guilty, or degrees of guilt. They stand on one level, all who have taken part. The German from the north has no more especial craving for blood than the German from the south has especial tenderness and pity. It is very simple. It is the German from one end of the country to the other who stands revealed as a beast of prey, that firm will of our planet repudiates."

The poet is too deeply swayed by the horrors of the war to permit of cool judgment. When the day of reckoning comes, if the allies are victorious, they should be slow to inflict any punishment further than a reparation, with perhaps a restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

We want the peace terms to be so magnanimous that when Germany emerges from the conflict the burden will be none too great for the plain people of Germany to bear. The hatred must not be so intense as to force the citizens of Germany to cling to militarism as a future hope of disenthralment, as did the French after Bismarck inflicted a penalty which he said would make France sweat drops of blood.

Has not the day gone by when nations delight in kicking the prostrate foe? Or is there still left the barbarous instinct which calls for the inflicting of endless misery on the vanquished?

**SPY SYSTEMS.**

(Washington Times.)

Likely enough, no government in the world attempts to maintain such extensive and elaborate espionage systems as are popularly supposed to be kept by Germany and Russia. For generations it has been an accepted tradition that Russia knew more about other countries than they knew about themselves; and recently Germany's secret service has come to be regarded as quite the last word in efficiency.

Perhaps these huge establishments are worth while, but it seems doubtful. Russia had a wonderful scheme of knowing all about her enemies; so wonderful, indeed, that it accumulated a complete and detailed stock of misinformation and led her to think the war with Japan would be a midsummer picnic and pretty oriental gardens. Russia was sadly victimized by her spy system.

Germany has done no better in the present war. Housemaids, butlers, governesses in British families of importance, turn out to have been German spies; even the German governess in the Asquith home, trusted for her loyalty, was making regular reports to Berlin.

How useful they must have been! Between her and other spies, Berlin got the firm opinion, first, that Britain couldn't fight; second, that she would

not; third, that she was going to have civil war; fourth, that she did not care any more for a "scrap of paper" than Germany did; fifth, that India would revolt the minute the empire was in trouble; sixth, that Canada would be grabbed by the United States at the first sign of Britain's preoccupation.

On such advice as these, turned in through the activities of her magnificent spy system, Germany went to war.

She would have been vastly better informed if she had never thought of spying.

**Oracle Theater has Union Music.—Advertisement.****CONWAY CASE TO BE****APPEALED TO THE HIGHER COURT**

In the district court, in the case of Louise Conway against the Salt Lake & Ogden Railway company, the defendant company has given notice that it will ask for a new trial on the grounds that the verdict against the company was due to influence of passion and prejudice, insufficiency of evidence, excessive damages and errors in law.

At a recent trial, the plaintiff was awarded damages amounting to about \$1200 for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling between two cars on a trip home from Lagoon, July 17, 1913.

**THE WORLD'S MARKET NEWS****Chicago Livestock.**

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Hogs—Receipts 13,000; slow, 5 to 10c under yesterday's average; bulk, \$7.90@8.45; light, \$8.35@8.85; mixed, \$7.90@8.85; heavy, \$7.60@8.65; rough, \$7.60@7.75; pigs, \$4.75@8.40.

Cattle—Receipts 5000; weak; beefs, \$6.50@11.00; steers, \$6.15@9.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.25@8.75; cows and heifers, \$3.40@9.00; calves, \$7.50@11.25.

Sheep—Receipts 40,000; slow; sheep, \$4.70@5.75; yearlings, \$5.50@6.20; lambs, 6.00@7.60.

**Kansas City Livestock.**

Kansas City, Oct. 1.—Hogs—Receipts 6000; lower; bulk, \$7.75@8.25; heavy, \$7.50@8.00; packers and butchers, \$7.50@8.35; light, \$7.75@8.40; pigs, \$7.25@7.80.

Cattle—Receipts 4000; steady; prime fed steers, \$10.00@10.50; dressed beef steers, \$8.00@9.75; western steers, \$6.70@9.25; stockers and feeders, \$6.00@8.60; bulls, \$5.25@6.50; calves, \$6.50@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts 18,000; steady; lambs, \$7.00@7.55; yearlings, \$5.25@6.25; wethers, \$5.00@5.50; ewes, \$4.25@5.00.

**South Omaha Livestock.**

South Omaha, Oct. 1.—Hogs—Receipts 5000; lower; heavy, \$7.80@8.00; light, \$7.50@8.25; pigs, \$7.60@8.00; bulk of sales, \$7.85@7.95.

Cattle—Receipts 3600; steady; native steers, \$7.75@10.50; cows and heifers, \$5.75@7.25; western steers, \$6.00@8.75; Texas steers, \$5.75@7.30; cows and heifers, \$5.50@7.10; calves, \$8.00@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts 27,000; stronger; yearlings, \$5.50@6.00; wethers, \$5.00@5.50; lambs, \$7.00@7.45.

**Bar Silver.**

London, Oct. 1.—Bar silver, 24d per ounce. Discount rates, 3 1/4@1 1/2 per cent.

**Liverpool Cotton.**

Liverpool, Oct. 1.—Cotton—Spot in moderate demand; sales, 5000 bales.

**Liverpool Wheat.**

Liverpool, Oct. 1.—Wheat—Spot, steady; 1 Manitoba, 9s 5 1/2d; 2 red winter, new, 8s 6d; futures, firm; October 8s 3 1/2d; December 8s 5 1/4d. Corn—Spot, nominal; futures steady; October 5s 8 1/2d.

**Chicago Cash Wheat.**

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Wheat No. 2 red, \$1.03 1/2@1.05 1/2; hard, \$1.03 1/2@1.05 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 72 3/4@73 1/2; 3 yellow, 73 3/4@73 1/2; oats—No. 3, white, 46 1/4@46 1/2; standard, 46 1/4@47. Rye—No. 2, 93c; barley, 54 1/4@54 1/2; timothy, \$3.75@5.00; clover, nominal; pork, \$16.70; lard, \$9.55; ribs, \$11.20@11.62.

**Sugar.**

New York, Oct. 1.—Raw sugar, firm; molasses, \$4.37; centrifugal, \$5.02; refined, steady.

**Lead.**

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—Lead, weak, \$3.55 @3.50. Spelter—Dull, \$5.00.

**CHICAGO GRAIN**

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Higher prices at Paris had a bullish effect today on the wheat market here. The stock of breadstuffs in France was said to be rapidly decreasing and reports of serious crop damage in the northern portion of that country were confirmed.

After opening unchanged to 5-8c higher, the market made a material advance all around.

Corn rose with wheat. Buyers, however, were cautious owing to the fine weather which tended to favor the condition of the new crop and to make pastures good. The opening, which was the same as last night to 5-8c up, was followed by a moderate general advance.

Strength developed in oats as well as in other cereals. Reports that there were bids from Europe close to a working basis had some influence.

Packers buying steadily the provision market. Most of the trade was in lard.

Subsequently a reaction set in wheat owing to a leading expert's bearish estimate of the domestic crop. The close was weak, 1 5/8 to 1 7/8c under last night.

Predictions that the corn yield this season would exceed the government figures led afterwards to a decided downturn. The close was steady, at a decline of 1 to 1 1/8@1 1/4c net.

**--at Burts****--at Burts****Interesting and Timely Displays of New Dress Goods**

The past few days have added many new weaves to our already large display of fall and winter dress goods so that now we are able to satisfy any and all demands for new dress materials.



We advise early buying while stocks are complete to overflowing with all that's new in rich quality weaves. You'll find our prices as moderate as ever despite the rapid rise of prices on imported materials since the beginning of the war.

We visited the markets early and were able to secure all that would be necessary for the season's demand, at the usual prices.

Worthy of mention, are the following weaves which no doubt include just what you want for that new fall dress or skirt.

Note how reasonable our prices are.

**Read Each of These Items****Wool Crepe Eponge From \$1.25 to \$1.75**

This popular dress fabric for fall is shown in a wide variety of colorings and in the very desirable 42-inch width. We have it at various prices so that it is within reach of all purses.

**All Wool Plaids From 35c to \$2.50**

This showing will delight all who see it, as it includes many pretty black and white effects and fancy colors in vogue for fall and winter. In two widths, 48 and 54 inches.

**French Poplin From 95c to \$1.50**

Those who like to see new fabrics, should not miss this beautiful display of French poplin, which will be used extensively this Fall. We carry it in extra good quality and in all the fashionable shades for Fall.

**Popular French Granite Cloth**

From 74c to \$1.75

This fabric plays a prominent part in the displays of authentic fall weaves. It's richness of quality and it's unique coloring will appeal to you. We sell it in widths of 36 and 42 inches.

**All Wool Gabardines**

From 95c to \$3.00

Gabardine is one of the popular fabrics for suits and coats this fall and we are well supplied with the best grades. Those dark soft shades are carried out to a nicety in this well-liked material. 48 inches wide.

**New Arrivals in Fall Suitings**

Included in this showing are rich quality broadcloths, Zibelines, Duventines, Persian Lamb, and Astrachan, widths ranging from 48 to 56 inches.



Come and see them whether you buy or not.

**Burts'**